COMMUNIQUÉ

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January, 2006

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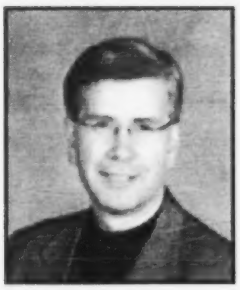
President's Report

In Trust We Trust

Garth H. Smorang, Q.C.
President



If one word captures the essence of our professional relationship with our clients, it is trust.

Trust between a lawyer and client exists in many forms. The client trusts that the lawyer has the requisite knowledge and experience to take on the case, knows the law or at least knows where to find it, will not let personal biases or considerations conflict with the client's interests, will keep the client's secrets, and will render a bill that is fair and reasonable. Very often the lawyer takes on these obligations trusting (hoping) that, at the end of the day, the client will pay.

Perhaps the most significant manifestation of the trusting relationship

between lawyers and clients involves the client entrusting money to the lawyer.

Our ability to act for clients in matters involving money is fundamentally based not only on the client trusting the lawyer but also on lawyers trusting each other. If a lawyer breaches that trust and the client loses money, the Law Society pays money out of the Reimbursement Fund, and we all pay more in increased fees. Sometimes, the money involved is big.

How does a lawyer become entitled to be trusted by clients and other lawyers with substantial amounts of money? Is it because only honest people are entering our profession? Is it because of the Barrister and Solicitor's oath that we all swear when we are called to the Bar (*"...I swear that I will truly and honestly conduct myself in the practice ..."*)?

At a recent Benchers meeting we discussed how the Society currently fulfills its mandate to ensure that people who apply to become lawyers in Manitoba meet the "applicable membership requirements" one of which requires the applicant to "provide proof that he or she is of good moral character and repute and fitness to become a member".

Currently, an application to enter the CPLED course or to be called to the Bar requires the applicant to self-declare as to such things as prior criminal record and fitness to practise. Only where someone indicates a record of past criminal involvement or a history of unfitness does our Admissions and Education Committee get involved. Essentially it is almost entirely done on the honour system.

Is our present system sufficient? Are we okay with the reality that to become a volunteer minor league hockey coach in Winnipeg you must undergo a formal criminal record check and Child Abuse Registry check but to become a lawyer a self-declaration is all that is needed?

Do more stringent admission criteria reduce theft by lawyers? Is there any indication that there was something in the past history of either Mr. Kunzman or Mr. Guercio (the two largest defalcations in recent memory) that might have alerted the Law Society to their character and would have prevented them from becoming lawyers in the first place? I suspect not.

Should we continue to be content to allow lawyers immediate access, upon their call to the Bar, to a substantial amount of other people's money without regular monitoring by the Society? Somebody recently said, only half in jest, that 7-Eleven has more restrictions on their employees handling the money in the till than does the Society on its members.

In the past year we have experienced a major defalcation by Mr. Kunzman. At present the Reimbursement Fund is looking at paying out, to innocent clients who were defrauded of their money, somewhere around $1,300,000, which will deplete the 1 million dollar reserve on the Reimbursement fund that we all pay into.

Currently on the agenda of CIC there are matters involving two other members who have misapplied client trust funds although, at this point, it doesn't appear that monies were stolen.

Across Canada, within the last few years, there have been huge cases of lawyer fraud involving millions of dollars in virtually every province.

Are these isolated incidents and unlikely to recur? Do we need to be worried about our current system? In that our current system of handling trust monies was developed 100 years ago, would we develop the same system now if we were starting all over again?

The Law Society is concerned about these issues, and it should be. The Kunzman affair will cost every one of you money over the next several years. Insurance on the Reimbursement Fund may be harder to get and more expensive now that we have a major defalcation in our recent past. A great deal of staff and volunteer time continues to be taken up auditing lawyers' trust and general accounts and dealing with the fallout when rule breaches are discovered.

In this issue of Communiqué you will find an excellent article by Sherri Jack, our Director of Audit, about how to avoid some of the record-keeping messes we have encountered. I recommend that you read it and follow her good advice.

The Practice and Ethics Committee, ably chaired by Bill Gange, has undertaken what will probably be a two-year project to substantially revamp and update our Code of Professional Conduct. It is good, necessary work and a number of otherwise busy volunteer members have committed to the project. Our goal is to provide an updated, user friendly Code of Professional Conduct that every practitioner, especially young practitioners, can have regard to and be guided by in day-to-day practice. But even a Code of Conduct presumes honesty, integrity, and willingness to abide by rules. Is a new Code enough?

Our mandate is absolutely clear. We must take necessary steps to protect the public from lawyers who steal their money. We do that. Our Reimbursement Fund pays up to 10 million dollars and we, as members of the Society, pay the cost of the insurance and the one million dollar deductible. The public is protected.

But are we doing everything we can to minimize the incidence of lawyer theft in the first place? I'm not sure. The issue is definitely on the radar screen, locally and nationally, and we need to give it a lot more thought.

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Benchers' Meeting Highlights

Snow Day

Allan Fineblit, Q.C.
Chief Executive Officer

The weather outside was frightful and the Benchers were, as always...delightful. Those Benchers who normally drive to Winnipeg were snowed in, so for the December 15, 2005 Benchers meeting we had five Benchers on the telephone. Well…actually only four were snowed in. New Bencher, **Robert Tapper**, called in from Cozumel and took the appropriate amount of abuse for doing so.

Doug McGillivray, President of the Law Society of Alberta, paid a state visit and spoke to the Benchers. Doug noted the remarkable similarities between the issues on the Bencher agendas of the two law societies.

The Benchers approved in final form an amendment to the Rules which will allow the Admissions and Education Committee some discretion to admit law graduates with degrees more than six years old on appropriate conditions. The old rule required those with stale-dated degrees to start law school all over again and that seemed a bit harsh.

The Benchers debated whether we should create a guideline disallowing reimbursement claims from businesses in which the lawyer who stole money had an interest. The Benchers, noting that payments out of the Reimbursement Fund are always discretionary, voted to leave discretion with the Reimbursement Committee to consider each situation on its own merit.

The Benchers also discussed the insurance policy we buy for our Reimbursement Fund. The policy has a $1 million deductible and we buy $10 million of additional coverage from the commercial market. Commercial premiums have been going up a lot and we approached CLIA (our reciprocal errors and omissions insurer) about creating a product to insure the Reimbursement Fund as well. Several other law societies are interested in participating in such a product, but it won't be available for several months, so the problem the Benchers considered was how to fill the gap.

We could "go bare" and hope that no huge claims arise in that period. Since the Fund was created (55 years ago), only once have we gone over the $1 million deductible level. Still, it could happen. Both Newfoundland and British Columbia have had huge claims recently that exceeded their coverage. Ultimately, our Benchers decided not to take the chance and directed that we purchase a commercial policy to fill the gap, even if the cost turns out to be very high.

The Admissions and Education Committee recommended two changes to the "good character" assessment process for students entering the CPLED (bar admission) program. The Committee recommended that the names of students

with criminal convictions be disclosed to the Committee (up to now their suitability is considered anonymously) and also to require each applicant to submit a criminal record check with their application.

Admissions and Education Committee Chair, **Grant Mitchell**, explained that the Committee felt it needed to do as much as possible to scrutinize applicants before they become lawyers.

Benchers approved the two recommendations after a lively discussion on what constitutes good character and whether we can effectively predict future conduct based on a person's past history.

The Benchers discussed, in principle, amendments that would permit law firms to become law corporations with the same limited liability protection they have as a limited liability partnership. The Benchers saw no public protection impediment to that kind of a structure and would not be opposed to those kinds of changes (though they did not see it as the Law Society's role to promote amendments that are not specifically directed at protecting the public). In short, if someone else promotes it, we have no problem with it.

The Benchers did vote to propose a *Legal Profession Act* amendment to the government which would clarify the process for issuing and enforcing subpoenas in discipline hearings.

The Benchers considered a monitoring report on the Legal Studies Department. The report gave all the usual monitoring data (statistical and financial stuff) and also reported on a survey of CPLED students across the prairies. Students are pretty lukewarm about the new course, but it is worth noting that they didn't love the old bar admission course either and the good news is that with each successive offering of the CPLED course, the student satisfaction levels go up.

The Benchers then joined the Manitoba Bar Association Council for what has become an annual joint meeting. This year's theme was the process for the appointment of federal judges. Law Society President, **Garth Smorang**, commented briefly on his recent experience as a member of the Supreme Court Appointment Advisory Committee.

Past MBA President, **Jeff Harris**, described the submission of the CBA to the parliamentary committee looking at how federally appointed judges are selected and Alberta Law Society President, Doug McGillivray, spoke about the Federation of Law Societies' submission to that same committee.

Manitoba Bar President, **John Stefaniuk**, stirred the pot by proposing that political patronage wasn't such a bad thing. That got some lively debate going which was mostly civil, except for a brief Jerry Springer moment between an anonymous Bencher (Bill Gange) and one of the panellists (Jeff Harris). In the end, it was all settled amiably over several glasses of wine at the holiday reception that followed.

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Report of the Equity Ombudsperson

Avoiding Workplace Human Rights Violations: Protect Yourself, Your Office and Your Clients

Brenlee Carrington Trepel
Equity Ombudsperson

This is your official invitation to a CLE on how to protect your own workplace and those of your clients from human rights violations. The event will take place Monday, February 20, 2006 from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. at The Law Society of Manitoba. It's jointly sponsored by the Law Society's Equity Ombudsperson and The Manitoba Bar Association's Constitutional Law/Human Rights Section.

The duty to accommodate is ever-evolving

Employers, including law firms and other legal workplaces, have an increased responsibility to take active steps in meeting their legal duties to accommodate. Those duties include creating workplaces that are both inclusive and respectful.

Learn how to protect yourself and your clients against litigation sparked by allegations of harassment, bullying, and failure to accommodate. Get the latest on what today amounts to "undue hardship". Also, hear a discussion on the most recent trends in respectful workplace policies and receive helpful advice on how to implement your own policies. A panel of experienced lawyers with varying perspectives will share current views on how to avoid workplace human rights violations at this very topical seminar. Register today to ensure your spot!

Lisa Cupples, chair of the MBA's Constitutional/Human Rights Law Section, is my program co-chair once again.

Presenters:

- Grant Mitchell, Q.C., *Taylor McCaffrey LLP*
- Naomi Levine, *University of Winnipeg, Sexual Harassment Office*
- Dianna Scarth, *Manitoba Human Rights Commission*
- Sharon Cartmill, *Taylor McCaffrey LLP*

Cost: $65 ($50 for MBA members, $30 for students/support staff) plus GST

The price of the program includes written materials. Thanks to Professor

Michael Lynk, of the University of Western Ontario Faculty of Law, for generously allowing us to distribute as part of those materials, his July 2005 paper, "The Duty To Accommodate in the Canadian Workplace".

This CLE is especially important for the legal profession

This CLE is particularly relevant and topical for the legal profession itself. The Law Society of Manitoba's Deputy CEO, Marilyn Billinkoff, and I are members of a cross-Canada CBA advisory committee to the CBA's Standing Committee on Equity, for creating an equity and diversity template for law offices. The Template is scheduled for completion in less than a year, according to CBA Equity Advisor Charles Smith.

Smith recently organized focus groups for the legal profession in Winnipeg and in other Canadian cities in order to solicit input on what the template should comprise.

In the Oct/Nov, 2005 issue of The National magazine, Smith is quoted as saying: "What we wanted to do was to try to bring together a toolkit that would allow law firms a template that they could use to assess, for example, whether they're truly being equitable. If, for example, a firm is looking to increase representation, ideally we'd be able to say, here are the law firms that have done that, here are the model policies."

Speaking of model policies - we'll be discussing those and much more at the February 20, 2006 CLE. Please register today by calling the Law Society at 942-5571, or go online at www.lawsociety.mb.ca and click on CLE Programs

The Equity Ombudsperson can assist to resolve individual discrimination and harassment concerns; act as a sounding board in dealing with internal office concerns or complaints; provide educational seminars and speaking engagements about respectful workplace issues for legal offices; and assist in the development and implementation of policies and procedures.

Contact Brenlee Carrington Trepel confidentially:

by phone: 942-2002 or toll-free 1-866-771-2002
email: brenleecarrington@shaw.ca
fax: 474-1161
mail: P.O. Box 2555-Station Main, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 4B3

You can also visit our Equity Initiatives web page online at www.lawsociety.mb.ca/equity.htm.

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Life at the Top

Allan Fineblit, Q.C.
Chief Executive Officer

Did you ever wonder what it's like to be the President of the Law Society? I received the following email from President **Garth Smorang** describing his recent trip to Ottawa:

> "Here is what my yesterday was like, starting in Ottawa, and planning for a 2½ hour non-stop leaving at 6:25 a.m. arriving home at 8:30.
>
> Got up at 4:30 (3:30 Winnipeg time). No breakfast. Plan to eat it in Winnipeg (expect to be at my desk by 9:00 a.m.). Taxi at 5:00 a.m.. Arrive airport and board the airplane at 6:00. Ottawa to Winnipeg 9:45, circled Winnipeg for an hour, couldn't land, airport closed. Flew to Regina, landed, waited there an hour, some passengers got off planning to take a bus to Winnipeg. Later we hear the Trans-Canada is closed. 10:15 a.m., flew three hours back to Ottawa to find Winnipeg airport had opened. I've now been on the plane 8½ hours. No food except pretzels. Waited an hour. 3:15 p.m., flew back to Winnipeg. No alcohol at all on the plane. Arrive 5:45 12½ hours on the airplane. My car is behind a 3-foot snow bank left by a plow. Used a hockey white-board in my trunk to shovel in my bare hands. Half an hour later bulldoze my way out of the snowdrift and am set free. Get home at 6:30 p.m. Kiss Carolyn, say hi to my kids. Open a bottle of red. Finish the bottle of red. Quite a day."

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A Word from the Audit Department

Tips on Easing the Audit Process

(Part 1 of 2)

Sherri Jack
Director of Audit

Reliable accounting records play a key part in any successful business, as those records can provide timely information about the financial health of an organization and contribute to the safeguarding of assets. As a lawyer, proper record keeping is even more crucial given the added responsibility to safeguard your clients' money as well as your own. Maintaining current and accurate records not only makes good business sense, but is a professional obligation that is monitored by the Law Society's Audit Department. The following tips are intended to help members with their record-keeping responsibilities and in the process ease the spot audit.

Know the Rules and Review Them Frequently

The Law Society Rules are periodically updated to include new requirements, so it is important to keep current with handbook updates and other Law Society directives. If you go to our website, www.lawsociety.mb.ca, you will find the current rules, and recent changes are all highlighted in the "Handbook Updates" section. Recent changes include a requirement to maintain a general account and the related records, as well as rules to assist in the prevention of money laundering.

Maintain Current Records

The rules require that both the trust and the general records be kept up-to-date. This means that the transactions must be recorded as they occur; not when time permits. By maintaining current records, you will always know how much money is in trust for a particular client. This will in turn help to prevent errors such as paying out too much money on behalf of a client and creating a shortage in your trust bank account.

Keep Your Records Legible

The Auditors typically require further details if books are illegible. Therefore, it helps to make sure that your records are readable and adequately documented. Legible records will not only speed up the audit process, but also save you and your staff time when you need to prepare your monthly trust reconciliation (balancing your records is far more difficult if you can't decipher the numbers). In addition cheques could be processed incorrectly by the banks if they are not completed neatly. Similarly, you should avoid using abbreviations in your books that are too brief, and only make sense to the writer.

Delegate

Some members keep their own records. Others find that the hours of trying to balance the books could have been better spent attending to client files. Some of those who try to keep their own books simply cannot juggle everything and ultimately neglect their accounting obligations, often with disastrous results. In the long run, it may make more sense to delegate this responsibility to a qualified staff member or to hire an external bookkeeper. Some members choose to assign day-to-day entries to their staff and hire an external accountant to do the month-end work. If you delegate any recordkeeping responsibilities to non-lawyers they should be provided with copies of the rules and updates so that they can carry out their function properly. However, you should remember that as a member of the Law Society, you are ultimately responsible for the work you delegate to others in order to meet your professional obligations.

Supervise

If you do decide to delegate the accounting duties, be sure to appoint a lawyer

in the firm to review the bookkeeper/accountant's work (such as the monthly trust reconciliation) so that you know it is being completed on a timely basis as required by the rules. Remember it is ultimately the lawyer's responsibility to ensure the records are current and properly reconciled.

Reconciliations

Errors do happen. That is why the monthly trust reconciliation is so important. Through this process, errors in your records (and errors made by your bank) can be identified **and** corrected on a timely basis. The following are important to remember:

- The rules require the trust account to be reconciled by the end of the following month. For example the trust reconciliation for the month of November must be completed by the end of December.
- Remember to promptly correct the errors that have been identified as this is also part of the reconciliation process.
- If delegating the responsibility of the reconciliation to a non-lawyer, a lawyer in the firm should be responsible for ensuring the reconciliation is being completed on a timely basis and any errors or adjustments are corrected.
- Procedures should be established to ensure that the client trust listing is reviewed periodically for inactive accounts.
- Any extra documentation such as letters to/from banks showing corrections during the month, or copies of internal documents showing how bookkeeping errors were corrected, should be filed along with the monthly reconciliation and bank statements.
- Don't forget to reconcile the general account - this is considered to be a key control in any business. One member recently discovered a member of his staff had been misappropriating funds from his general account. Had the member been reconciling his general account routinely, the theft would have been caught much sooner.

Credit Card Receipts

A number of members have experienced problems with credit card payments. Often money intended for trust is deposited into the general account in error and vice versa. You should be particularly diligent about ensuring that the money is allocated to the correct account. The monthly trust reconciliation process should identify deposit errors, and as with any other errors, these should be corrected promptly.

Clean Up Those Old Matters

Trust balances that have been inactive for a period of time may signal a file

that was inadvertently closed without the final pay out of the trust money. Alternatively it could signal a legal matter that has been neglected and needs to be finalized. Therefore it is important to review the inactive balances on a periodic basis so that the accounts don't multiply and become a much larger task to tackle. The Law Society auditors always review older balances, so your own frequent review of these balances may help to reduce the number of questions on your next audit or Self Report/Form D review!

In connection with the above, before you close a file, be sure to check the client's trust ledger and deal with any remaining money.

Remember that proper record keeping is not just a Law Society requirement. Plain and simple, your records can help you to run your law practice more efficiently and effectively.

Part 2 of this article will outline some further organizational tips and ways to "ease the audit process".

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Deep Thoughts

Allan Fineblit, Q.C.
Chief Executive Officer

I was talking to an old pal who has a very important job. He was complaining that his work day is pretty much all crisis management. Mine isn't that way anymore (more like the Maytag repairman, actually) but last year, when I took on a "second job" as CEO of the Federation of Law Societies, it sure was. So…I was very empathetic. Yes people, I felt his pain.

He told me that he had no time to think. He didn't mean time to think about how to solve his everyday problems, he meant thinking deep thoughts…the kind where you solve the systemic problems. To solve those, or at least to make progress, he was of the opinion that one needs to step back, gather it all together and put it into some kind of context that will enable you to find a deep and lasting solution.

Since I am a man of leisure these days, I decided to try a little deep thinking. I picked a very hard problem to solve and sat down with a clean piece of paper and a very sharp pencil. I closed the door and stared thoughtfully into space. Fifteen minutes later I came to a very deep conclusion…I am not a deep thinker (now I know many of you reached that conclusion a long time ago, but for me this was something of a revelation).

I realized that I didn't usually solve hard problems by deep thinking. Even more shockingly, that usually I don't even try to solve hard problems. Instead,

I aim for progress. The point is that many big problems can't be solved easily by a big solution…at least not by me, but I can make progress and sometimes progress is enough. I often tell people that just a few drops of water can sometimes make that apocryphal glass half full instead of half empty. So, to my friend without any time for deep thinking and to any of you with the same problem, I invite you to consider taking these three steps:

1. Make sure you know what success looks like. Too often we start to solve the wrong problem or at least with a fuzzy picture of where we want to end up.

2. Identify some milestones along the way. That big goal may be frustratingly far away and it helps to keep focussed if you can count the miles you pass along the way.

3. Be a "champion" for the end result you want. Often others may not see the priorities the same way you do. You need to prod and to promote and to keep it on the front burner for the long term. I've seen lots of great progress dissipate when the champion moves on.

Okay, my year end rant is over people, now go get some work done …or at least make some progress!

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Outstanding Interest on Client Accounts

Pursuant to *Rule 5-57* of the Rules of the Law Society of Manitoba, a lawyer is entitled to charge interest on unpaid fees, charges or disbursements where the lawyer and client have so agreed. Such interest is calculated from a date that is at least one month after the date the bill is delivered to the client.

The rate of interest that may be charged shall not exceed the rate established under Section 161 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) on the date the bill is delivered. The interest rate effective for the period January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 is 7%.

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Notice of Benchers' Meeting

The next meeting of the Benchers of The Law Society of Manitoba will be held on
Thursday, February 2, 2006 at 12:30 p.m. in the Society's classroom, 219 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Members of the Society are

encouraged to attend and participate in the deliberations of the governing body.

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Membership Changes

The following members have voluntarily changed their status as indicated on the dates shown:

Practising to Non-Practising:
November 1, 2005 Marcelle M. Marion

Practising to Inactive:
September 1, 2005 Cary M. Reiss
November 5, 2005 A. Douglas Hoffer
November 5, 2005 Craig J. Henderson
November 23, 2005 Gordon C. Pollock
December 1, 2005 Peter J. Murdock
December 1, 2005 Nicholas W. Juzda
December 1, 2005 Sanjeet S. Malik

Inactive to Practising:
December 12, 2005 Serena J. Puranen

Non-Practising to Practising:
December 2, 2005 Sandra Di Curzio
December 5, 2005 Peggy Damianakos

Transfer from Another Province:
Angela K.M. Eiffert of the Law Society of Saskatchewan was called to the Bar of Manitoba on October 18, 2005 and is now entitled to practice law in this jurisdiction, having fulfilled the requirements of *Rule 5-14*.

Jonathan A. Richert of the Law Society of British Columbia was called to the Bar of Manitoba on December 13, 2005 and is now entitled to practice law in this jurisdiction, having fulfilled the requirements of *Rule 5-14*.

Call to the Bar:
The following members were called to the Bar of Manitoba on October 12, 2005 after successfully completing the requirements of the bar admission course and articling program:
Grant D. Baker
Nicholas W. Juzda

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In Memoriam

Jefffrey Lynn Kunzman passed away on May 16, 2005 at the age of 38. Mr. Kunzman received his call to the Bar on June 25, 1992. Upon receiving his call, Mr. Kunzman joined the firm of Bueti, Aquila, Baumstark. In 1995 he became a partner in the firm Bueti, Baumstark, Kunzman.

Kerry Maxwell Pearlman passed away on September 9, 2005 at the age of 47. Mr. Pearlman received his call to the Bar on June 23, 1983. He began his career practising law as a criminal defence attorney with several law firms over a period of five years. In 1998 Mr. Pearlman joined the Department of Justice as a Senior Crown Attorney, where he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Pearlman served as a volunteer and member of numerous community and national organizations, including the Canadian Diabetes Association, the Kidney Foundation of Canada and the Riverview Health Centre. He also served as a member of the Dean's Advisory Council to the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Medicine, and was a lecturer for the Faculty of Law as well as the Law Society's Bar Admission Course. Mr. Pearlman was a Bencher of the Law Society at the time of his death, having been elected in May of 2004.

Duncan Craig Lennox, Q.C. passed away on September 29, 2005 at the age of 91. Mr. Lennox received his call to the Bar on October 30, 1940. From 1940 to 1945 Mr. Lennox served in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve. In 1945 Mr. Lennox returned to Manitoba and began practising law. He served as a law officer for the *Veterans Land Act* before joining the City of Winnipeg Legal Department. In 1971 he was appointed City Solicitor for the City of Winnipeg. Following his retirement in 1979, Mr. Lennox sat on the Manitoba Municipal Board. In 1966 Mr. Lennox was appointed Queen's Counsel and in 1967 he was awarded the Centennial Medal for service to the nation.

Robert Gordon Smellie, Q.C. passed away on September 29, 2005 at the age of 82. Mr. Smellie received his call to the Bar on May 27, 1950. He began his career practising law in Russell, Manitoba. While in Russell, Mr. Smellie was elected to the provincial legislature and served as Minister of Municipal Affairs. In 1966 he joined the firm of Aikins, MacAulay & Thorvaldson, where he remained until his retirement in 1995. Following his retirement, Mr. Smellie served as Chair of the Municipal Board of Manitoba. He also served as a volunteer on several community organizations, including the Deer Lodge Centre and the Heart and Stroke Foundation, and was an active member of the Royal Canadian Legion. In 1998 he was awarded a distinguished service medal by the Canadian Corps and in 2003 was awarded a Queen's Jubilee Medal.

Harold Percy Clubine passed away on March 18, 2004 at the age of 87. Mr. Clubine received his call to the Bar on March 6, 1946. He practised law in Winnipeg as a sole practitioner for 41 years until his retirement in 1987.

>Campbell Greenway Wright passed away on November 6, 2005 at the age of 45. Mr. Wright received his call to the Bar on June 27, 1985. Upon receiving his call, Mr. Wright joined the firm of Buchwald Asper Henteleff as an associate and in 1995 became a partner in the firm, now known as Pitblado, where he continued to practise law until his death. He served as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law from 1995 to 1999, a Bencher of The Law Society of Manitoba from 1998 to 2002, and was also a seminar leader and presenter for the Society's Bar Admission Course and Continuing Legal Education programming. Mr. Wright was an active member of the Liberal party and ran as a candidate for the Manitoba legislature in 1990. He served as a volunteer member of numerous community boards, including Jocelyn House Inc., Y.M./Y.W.C.A. of Winnipeg, the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, Westminster Housing Society Inc., and the Manitoba Theatre Centre.

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